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*Ninth Annual Report
State Welfare Board*

JULY 1, 1945 ★ JUNE 30, 1946



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STATE OF FLORIDA

Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

State Welfare Board

AS MADE TO

GOVERNOR MILLARD F. CALDWELL

FOR THE PERIOD

July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946

as required by

The State Welfare Act

With Reports of the
Twelve Welfare Districts



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STATE WELFARE BOARD MEMBERS: **Emmet Safay**, Jacksonville, chairman; **David W. Ireland**, Ft. Myers, vice-chairman; **Warren T. Zeuch**, Vero Beach, secretary; **Mrs. Hollis Rinehart, Jr.**, Miami; **W. J. Gardiner**, Daytona Beach; **James W. Warren**, Tampa; **John T. Murphy**, Pensacola.

LELAND W. HIATT, Commissioner.



HON. MILLARD F. CALDWELL
GOVERNOR

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. Millard F. Caldwell
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

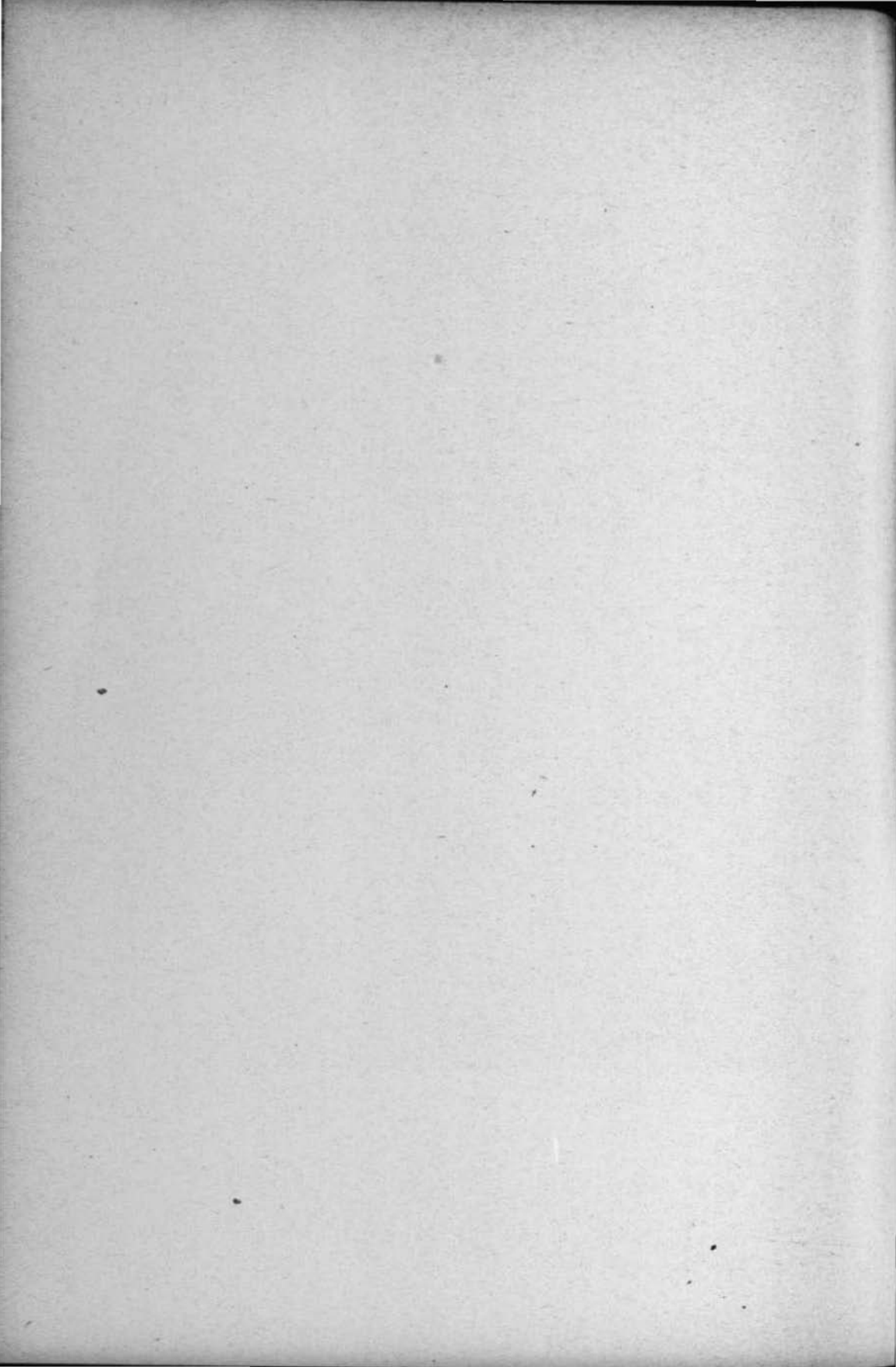
The annual report of the State Welfare Board, respectfully submitted herewith, gives a full accounting of all receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946. It also relates, in narrative form, some of the difficulties encountered in administering the State Public Welfare program during the partial transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

It is a source of satisfaction to the Board that additional funds provided by the 1945 Legislature made it possible to adequately meet the minimum budgetary needs of an increased number of recipients of Old-Age Assistance and Aid to the Blind, subject to legal ceilings; and to contribute to the care of a larger number of dependent children, although restriction of investigations to determine the eligibility of applicants was necessary.

The Board desires to express its appreciation of the cooperation uniformly extended by your administration throughout the year.

STATE WELFARE BOARD

Emmet Safay, Chairman
David W. Ireland, Vice-chairman
Warren T. Zeuch, Secretary
Mrs. Hollis Rinehart, Jr.
James W. Warren
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Leland W. Hiatt, Commissioner



I—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Higher living costs and a constantly increasing number of applicants and recipients, directly attributable to post-war conditions that could not be foreseen at the time Legislative appropriations were made, contributed to the complexities of administering Florida's public assistance program during the fiscal year reviewed in this report, July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946.

From the very beginning of the fiscal year the annual budget of the State Welfare Board, based on the economy existing at the time of its adoption, had begun to experience the pressure of larger demands. Slight at first, as the effects of partial reconversion began to be felt, they were intensified following the sudden termination of hostilities in August and have progressively increased since.

Of the three public assistance programs, that of Aid to Dependent Children was most seriously handicapped. Although State funds for its support had been increased to a new high of \$1,225,000 annually, matched by the Federal Government, the State Welfare Board was compelled to discontinue the investigation of new applications filed after September 30, 1945, in order to remain within its budget.

The necessity for imposing controls on the payment of Old-Age Assistance, as the number and need of recipients increased, was averted by the fortunate circumstance that revenues from horse and dog racing and Jai Alai had exceeded earlier estimates. To continue to meet 100 per cent of the budgetary need of the eligible aged, subject to legal maximums, the State Welfare Board in February increased its Old-Age Assistance budget \$502,476.03 for the remainder of the year 1945-46, its action being approved by the State Budget Commission. The additional funds prevented possible reduction in grant and delay in the determination of eligibility.

Comparative Statistics

The variance between anticipated and actual public assistance expenditures during the fiscal year is best illustrated by a comparison of the budget, based on the number of recipients and average monthly payments at the time of its adoption, and peak disbursements in June, the final month of the year. These follow:

	NUMBER RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE PAYMENT
1945-46 BUDGET		
Old Age Assistance.....	41,000	\$ 28.90
Aid to the Blind.....	2,300	30.00
Aid to Dependent Children.....	6,000 families	33.50 (Per family)
JUNE, 1946 EXPENDITURES		
Old Age Assistance.....	45,719	\$ 30.55
Aid to the Blind.....	2,380	31.77
Aid to Dependent Children.....	6,595	34.15

As a further comparison, funds budgeted for the fiscal year for the payment of public assistance and administrative costs aggregated \$18,708,167. Disbursements for these purposes as of June, 1946, were at the rate of \$20,371,902 per year.

CASE LOAD INCREASES: The number of recipients of Old-Age Assistance increased from 40,915 in July, 1945, to 45,719 in June, 1946, each month of the fiscal year showing a slight gain over the previous month. Recipients of Aid to the Blind increased during the same period from 2,273 to 2,380. The number of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children increased from 5,563 to 6,595 during the year. The increase in the latter category being restricted by limitation of State funds does not accurately reflect existing need, as indicated by the large number of pending applications at the end of the year. Comparative figures:

MONTH	NUMBER RECIPIENTS		
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children*
July, 1945.....	40,915	2,273	5,563
August.....	41,049	2,289	5,713
September.....	41,379	2,299	5,864
October.....	41,710	2,302	6,048
November.....	42,003	2,289	6,204
December.....	42,496	2,297	6,309
January, 1946.....	42,776	2,297	6,348
February.....	42,920	2,305	6,464
March.....	43,753	2,322	6,518
April.....	44,304	2,312	6,553
May.....	45,101	2,353	6,579
June.....	45,719	2,380	6,595

*Investigations of applications suspended September 30.

PENDING APPLICATIONS: As of June, 1946, the last month of the fiscal year, pending applications numbered:

Old-Age Assistance.....2,716

Aid to the Blind..... 200

Aid to Dependent Children....2,106 families (5,494 children)

The foregoing statistics are more illuminating when viewed in connection with the dwindling of the public assistance rolls during the period of major wartime industrial activity. Recipients of Old-Age Assistance had declined from 43,597 in October, 1942, to 38,525 in May, 1944, at which turning point they began to increase. Recipients of Aid to the Blind decreased from 2,736 in June, 1942, to a low of 2,262 in May, 1945. From June, 1942, when 4,622 families (10,919 children) were receiving Aid to Dependent Children, the case load shrunk to 2,830 families (6,489 children) in January, 1944, at which time investigation of applications, previously suspended, was resumed. In the latter category increased family income should be credited only in part with the decrease in the number of recipients, as State ADC funds

had varied from time to time, compelling the adjustment of the program to conform.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS LARGER: To continue to meet the same amount of need during the period of inflation the State Welfare Board was obviously required to keep step with advancing living costs by proportionately increasing assistance payments, subject to legal ceilings. As a result the average monthly payment to recipients of Old-Age Assistance and Aid to the Blind mounted slightly month by month throughout the fiscal year. In the Aid to Dependent Children group limited State funds prohibited similar flexibility. Comparative Average Monthly Payments:

MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENTS		
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children
July, 1945.....	\$ 28.96	\$ 30.01	\$ 33.61
August.....	29.09	30.08	33.68
September.....	29.19	30.14	33.81
October.....	29.32	30.34	33.91
November.....	29.47	30.48	34.03
December.....	29.60	30.66	33.97
January, 1946.....	29.74	30.80	34.04
February.....	29.90	30.97	34.02
March.....	30.06	31.15	34.03
April.....	30.21	31.40	34.15
May.....	30.40	31.57	34.02
June.....	30.55	31.77	34.15

MORE GET MAXIMUMS: In addition to the constant increase in the number of recipients and the average monthly payment, the number of aged and blind receiving the maximum of \$40 per month allowed by law also increased in ratio to increased need. Recipients of maximum Old-Age Assistance payments climbed from 7,439 in June, 1945, to 11,381 in June, 1946. In the Aid to the Blind category the increase was from 543 to 792. However, it should not be assumed that the full need of those receiving the top monthly payment was being met. In many instances it was not, since it is impossible under present conditions to provide food, shelter, clothing, incidentals, medicines, and in the event of illness or invalidism nursing care, for so small a sum. Maximum monthly payments merely represent the full extent to which State and Federal Governments, jointly, participate financially in assisting those needy who meet other eligibility requirements. Any additional assistance must come from counties or municipalities or from private sources. Those receiving less than \$40 per month have their minimum needs, which are less, met in full according to the budgetary standards of the State Welfare Agency. In this respect they might be considered more fortunate than those who receive a larger though less adequate grant.

HOW INCOME AFFECTED: The extent to which the post-war economy affected the incomes of the needy aged, the blind and de-

pendent children, necessitating the return to the rolls of many former recipients who had become temporarily self-sustaining, and bringing a flood of new applications, is revealed in an analysis prepared by the Statistical Division of the agency. Since this analysis was made possible by the demobilization from the armed forces and return to the employ of the State Welfare Board of statistical staff, it covers only the last half of the fiscal year. The statistics show two principal causes for reduction of income of recipients and applicants—loss of employment and discontinuance of service allotments. They follow:

REASONS FOR INCREASING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ROLLS

January—June

1946

	Old Age Assistance	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children
CHANGE IN ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES DURING LAST SIX MONTHS			
Loss of employment by recipient or other person in home.....	1,835	67	179
Discontinuance of allowance, pension, or other payment connected with military service, received by person in home.....	1,135	25	165
Depletion of savings or other resources.....	497	9	13
Loss or decrease of contributions from relatives outside of home.....	202	4	24
Other change in economic circumstances (including increased need without change in resources).....	395	18	110
NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES DURING LAST SIX MONTHS			
Attained technical eligibility.....	1,020	31	54
Other (includes families in need over an extended period who have postponed applying by living below the agency's standards).....	657	39	208
TOTAL APPROVED DURING SIX MONTH PERIOD.....	5,741	193	753

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Net payments to recipients of public assistance during the fiscal year, July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946, by category and months:

MONTH	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Blind	Aid to Dependent Children
July, 1945.....	\$1,439,954.00	\$1,184,801.00	\$68,206.00	\$ 186,947.00
August.....	1,455,354.50	1,194,093.50	68,842.50	192,418.50
September.....	1,475,452.50	1,207,866.00	69,301.00	198,285.50
October.....	1,498,000.00	1,223,089.50	69,847.00	205,063.50
November.....	1,518,646.00	1,237,761.00	69,766.00	211,119.00
December.....	1,542,466.00	1,257,683.00	70,435.50	214,347.50
January, 1946..	1,558,884.50	1,272,056.50	70,743.00	216,085.00
February.....	1,574,540.00	1,283,275.00	71,378.00	219,887.00
March.....	1,609,485.00	1,315,312.50	72,341.50	221,831.00
April.....	1,634,964.50	1,338,575.50	72,607.50	223,781.50
May.....	1,669,153.00	1,371,028.00	74,275.00	223,850.00
June.....	1,697,658.50	1,396,815.00	75,602.50	225,241.00
TOTAL.....	\$18,674,558.50	\$15,282,356.50	\$853,345.50	\$2,538,856.50

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN JUNE 1945-JUNE 1946

	June, 1945		June, 1946
OAA	\$28.88	OAA	\$30.55
AB	29.93	AB	31.77
ADC	33.51	ADC	34.15

AVAILABLE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS: State appropriations for the biennium beginning July 1, 1945, exceeded those of any two-year period since the State public assistance program was launched in 1937. These include the continuing appropriation of \$3,400,000 annually from the General Revenue Fund for the payment of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and the cost of administering the program under the provisions of the State Welfare Act; \$400,000 annually for the payment of Aid to Dependent Children and administrative costs, plus \$825,000 annually from the General Revenue Fund, less such an amount as may be derived from the heavy truck tax; and "in addition to all other appropriations", \$4,600,000 from the General Revenue Fund, less such an amount as may be provided by the "Old-Age Assistance Tax Fund", for the payment of Old-Age Assistance. These appropriations assured State funds in the amount of \$8,000,000 yearly for the payment of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and administrative costs, and \$1,225,000 annually for the payment of Aid to Dependent Children and administrative costs. Total appropriations of State funds for the biennium were in a minimum amount of \$9,225,000 annually, regardless of contingencies, plus unexpended balances which were reappropriated.

Revenues allocated to the "Old Age Assistance Tax Fund," specifically appropriated for the matching of Federal Old-age Assistance contributions, were increased by the levying of an additional tax of half the "breakage" and 2 per cent of pari-mutuel pools at dog tracks and Jai Alai frontons.

A substantial balance, resulting from larger racing revenues than expected, existed in the "Old-Age Assistance Tax Fund" at the end

of the fiscal year on June 30. This was budgeted to meet increased payments required to offset the constantly mounting cost of living and the larger demands of an expanding case load, and constitutes a reserve to safeguard against any reduction in racing income the second year of the biennium.

II—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Public Assistance is one of the ways by which a democratic government carries out its responsibility for the welfare of all citizens. This provision for assistance to persons or families in need is based on the philosophy that there is a minimum standard of decency and health below which no individual or family in this country should have to live. The acceptance of this responsibility by State and Federal Governments gives to each citizen who is in need the right to have his essential needs met if he meets other eligibility requirements, and the right to reasonable and equitable treatment. This principle of the dignity of the individual even though he may be in need of assistance makes it possible for him to retain his self respect and to use the financial assistance and other services of the agency to make a better adjustment to his situation.

The State Welfare Board has two major responsibilities in the administration of public assistance. These are, a responsibility to the person in need to see that his interests are protected and that he is fairly treated, and a responsibility to the taxpayer to see that only eligible persons receive assistance.

All interests protected

In order to carry out these responsibilities uniform policies have been developed for the administration of the programs in each county in the State. These policies include a provision for any person to place an application for assistance if he feels that he can meet the eligibility requirements. They also provide for the participation of the applicant in establishing his need and eligibility, and for the confidential nature of any information about the applicant or recipient. An impartial investigation is made of all the facts concerning each applicant's eligibility and all cases are presented to the District Welfare Boards for consideration and decision. If any applicant or recipient is dissatisfied with the decision of the District Board, he may request the State Welfare Board for a fair hearing. The client attends this hearing and it is held in a place which is easily accessible to him.

The end of the war with the resulting loss of employment has been reflected in the public assistance programs by the increasing number of applications for Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and Aid to Dependent Children. By June 1946 the number of persons applying for assistance each month had nearly doubled the number in June 1945. In the Old-Age Assistance and Aid to the Blind programs funds were available and eligible persons were approved for assistance just as quickly as the staff could complete investigations. The large volume of applications and the acute shortage in staff have been the reasons for any delay in approval of these applications.

ADC picture different

The Aid to Dependent Children program, however, presented a different picture. Funds were not available for all applicants who were eligible and the approval of Aid to Dependent Children applications placed after September 30, 1945 had to be suspended. As of June 1946 there were 2,106 families which included 5,494 children who could not receive the assistance they needed. This has meant that the children have been left in the care of relatives or friends or in many instances they have been left to care for themselves while the mother worked. This lack of assistance also made it impossible for many children to attend school regularly because of a lack of food and clothing. Even when the mother could earn enough to provide for some of the needs of the children, the conditions under which the families had to live brought about many other problems. Some of these problems are shown in the following case:

When a worker called to see Mrs. J whose ADC application had been pending over six months, she found that Mrs. J and her three children had been forced to move into the home of her aunt. Mrs. J, who had pellagra, had to rely on irregular light work for subsistence so was frequently out of the home. The house consisted of four rooms. The aunt had recently remarried and her husband was in poor health. The children were scolded continually, being told to sit still and be quiet. Mrs. J was censured in their presence for not being able to pay her just share of the household expenses. Raymond, age 14, spent most of his time on the street and was denounced by his aunt as being lazy and worthless. Sarah, age 13, was supersensitive and cried at the slightest provocation. Frank, age 11, was silent and suppressed. There was nothing Mrs. J could do about the living arrangements because she could not earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing for her children, much less pay rent.

156,021 meet age requirement

According to the 1945 state census, there were 156,021 persons over 65 years of age in Florida. Of this number, 45,902 persons or 29.42% were receiving Old-Age Assistance. On the basis of these figures three of every ten persons sixty-five or over were receiving Old-Age Assistance. During the past year the needs of these recipients have increased each month and the average grant climbed from \$28.90 in June 1945 to \$30.55 in June 1946. In order to determine the reason for this increase in the average grant a study was made of the Old-Age Assistance recipients who were receiving assistance in February 1946. This study showed that 44.71% of the recipients needed an increase in grant. The major reasons for this increased need were the cost of such essential items as food, clothing, shelter, utilities and medicine. In fact, 78% of the increases in grant were necessary because of an increase in the cost of the requirements in the budget. Another pertinent fact brought out in the study was the large increase in the cost of living in the rural areas. All previous studies had shown the cost of living in rural areas as much lower

than in the urban areas. This study showed that the cost of living for a recipient in a rural area was only about one dollar a month less than in the urban areas.

Although the state average grant for Old-Age Assistance compared favorably with the national average of \$31.34, the maximum grant of \$40 has meant that the agency could not meet the minimum needs of many recipients. The study showed that 19% of the recipients who needed an increase in February could not have their minimum needs met because of this maximum. These recipients needed from 50c to \$45 more than the agency could provide.

The average age for Old-Age Assistance recipients is about 74 years and although most of them live in their own homes or the homes of relatives there are many recipients who are in need of nursing or boarding home care. The staff received many requests to assist these recipients in locating low cost nursing or boarding homes. The cost of good care in a boarding or nursing home is over \$40 a month and in order for the recipients to receive the care which they needed every effort has been made to work out plans to supplement the \$40 from local resources. Several of the counties made arrangements to provide supplementary assistance when nursing or boarding care was needed, but in the other counties, the recipient usually had to live in a home which could not provide adequate care.

Assistance inadequate

In the Aid to Dependent Children program the effect of the maximum grant of \$18 for an adult and one child and \$12 for each additional child has been even more marked. The 6,563 families receiving assistance in April 1946 received an average grant of \$34.12 while the national average for ADC during the month of April 1946 was \$53.82. The staff has been able to assist some of the families in securing supplementary assistance from local resources, but in the majority of the families inadequate assistance has meant that the mothers have had to secure part-time or full-time work in order to provide their children with the basic essentials of food, shelter and clothing. The staff has given service to many of these families by helping them to plan the best use of low food budgets. Other services have included assistance in making plans for the children while the mothers worked part-time and help in securing needed medical services through local resources. However, in many instances it has not been possible to work out adequate plans for families even with the combined resources of the family and the agency.

The story of Mrs. P shows what may happen when no adequate plan can be worked out. Mrs. P applied for ADC and received assistance just after her husband returned home from the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The doctor had given him instructions to get plenty of rest and good food and had told him not to try any kind of work for at least three months. The mother could not work full-time and take care of an ill husband and two small children, but the maximum grant of \$30 for two children would not meet the \$95.54 needed by the family. Mrs. P got as many washings as she was able to do

but could only earn \$32 a month. This left \$33.54 to be made up in some way or for the family to do without. They could not make up this deficit so just as soon as the doctor told Mr. P he could try light work he secured a job in a bakery. The family got along fine on the \$120 a month he made for three months and then an examination showed that Mr. P again had active tuberculosis and he had to return to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. ADC was again granted but Mrs. P will have to secure full-time work in order to make the \$53 necessary to supplement the \$30 ADC grant. She is still trying to work out a good plan for someone to take care of Jimmie, age 9, and Sue, age 6, so that she can secure enough work to provide a minimum standard of living. In the meantime the family has done without sufficient food and clothing in order to pay the rent.

Services secured for blind

The small volume of Aid to the Blind applicants and recipients made it possible to approve applications for this type of assistance on a current basis. Many of the recipients were in need of medical care and rehabilitation and the staff was able to secure these services for them through the Council for the Blind. A study of the persons applying for Aid to the Blind from September 1944 to May 1946 showed that 79% of the applicants who were in need of treatment or who could benefit from rehabilitation services were referred to the Council. The other 21% were able to secure treatment through a local resource or their general physical condition prevented eye treatment. Many of the persons who have received treatment are now able to work and have become partially or totally self-supporting.

When the appropriations were made for the assistance programs by the 1945 legislature, the sudden ending of the war could not be anticipated and appropriations were made on the basis of the persons in need at that time. Many persons who were not skilled or who had a handicap had been able to secure employment, but when full employment was no longer available these were the first released. Some of them had worked in industries from which they could secure Old-Age and Survivors Benefits, but the majority worked in domestic service, farming, or other industries where they could not receive the benefit of the insurance program. As more industries are included in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program and when this program has been in effect long enough for the workers to receive the full benefits, a great many of the aged, the blind and the dependent children will be eligible for these benefits. The number of such beneficiaries is increasing each year but until such time as persons in need are able to secure benefits from other programs an adequate public assistance program will be needed for the citizens of Florida. This program should be flexible enough so that adjustments can be made to meet the changing economic and social conditions of the state.

III—CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

During the year 5,681 children received services other than public assistance from the State and District Welfare Boards. These were

children, who, because of dependency, neglect, desertion, physical and mental handicaps, lack of understanding on the part of their parents, and personality difficulties had to have some help in order to be assured an opportunity to develop into happy and useful adults.

As in former years, the State Welfare Board received approximately \$24,000 from the U. S. Children's Bureau which, along with state funds, was used for the payment of salaries for Child Welfare Workers placed in 13 counties in the State. In 12 of those counties the money used for paying the cost of the care of children was provided by City and County governments, civic groups, Community Chests, individual contributions, and payment by parents. These appropriations totalled \$33,671.67, which provided foster home care, medical care, clothing and transportation.

Although many services for children were available in every county in the State, only a limited amount of State funds was available for those counties in which there were no local appropriation, and the State funds could only be used to provide certain emergency needs of children.

Except in those counties having child welfare workers and local funds, services to children were rendered by family workers who also carried large public assistance case loads.

Children in Their Own Homes

The District Welfare Boards gave case work and counseling service to an average of 486 children each month who were living in the homes of their parents and to 186 children each month who were living with relatives. Much of the counseling service had as its purpose the correction of home conditions which, if allowed to continue, would make it necessary for children to be removed from their parents. Many families meet crises which they cannot handle without some outside help. The war years have added greatly to problems of family relationships and in many cases staff has been able to give parents sufficient understanding and support to help them keep their homes together and make them better ones for their children.

District Welfare Boards have been able to use limited state funds in providing housekeepers when a parent has been ill or has been absent from the home temporarily. Many families who are able to be self maintaining do not have sufficient funds to provide for a housekeeper when an emergency arises. Housekeeper service has prevented children from having to be removed from their homes during the temporary period in which parents cannot take care of them.

State funds have also been used to make it possible for a child who has been receiving an Aid to Dependent Children grant to complete the current school year when he becomes 18 years of age and no longer eligible for Aid to Dependent Children. In many instances children have been in their last year of high school and without assistance would have had to leave school.

The District Welfare Boards have worked with children who have developed early behavior problems. Through helping the children understand themselves and through guidance to the parent it has

been possible to prevent the increase of behavior problems which would have ultimately resulted in delinquent behavior.

The best place for any child is his own home and the State Welfare Board recognizes the need to expand and improve case work services for children in order that they may continue to live with their parents.

Children in Foster Homes

Although every effort is made to enable children to live in their own homes, it sometimes becomes necessary for them to live away from their parents either for a temporary period of time or for many years. From July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946 the District Welfare Boards were responsible for an average of 128 children each month in foster homes. In the twelve counties having local funds, children could for the most part receive care in foster homes for as long as it was needed but in the other counties State funds were available only for emergency shelter care of less than 90 days.

The State Welfare Board licenses foster homes used by District Welfare Boards and by private child-placing agencies. On July 1, 1946, one hundred and four foster homes were licensed, which represents almost twice as many homes as were licensed at the beginning of the year.

Foster Homes operating commercially and independently of a child-placing agency are subject to licensing in Florida in only two counties. Under a special law, the State Welfare Board licenses independent homes in Dade and Duval counties. Until August, 1945, this program operated only in Dade County, since the law requires licensing only in those counties having a population of over 267,000. The State Census showed Duval County's population to exceed that amount and the licensing program was begun in Duval in August.

Children in Institutions

The State Welfare Board continued to carry out its legal responsibility for the licensing and supervision of private child-caring and child-placing agencies providing care for dependent children. In addition to visiting each institution to determine whether the minimum standards of the State Welfare Board were met, the Board has attempted to help the institutions maintain and develop better standards for the care of children. The private institutions in Florida had a very difficult time during the war period in attempting to secure an adequate staff, good medical care, balanced diet and plant improvements. It is greatly to their credit that institutions have continued to provide good care for children, and in many instances have improved the quality of their program.

Children in Adoptive Homes

From the time the Adoption Law went into effect on July 1, 1943, until July 1, 1946, the State Welfare Board received 2,558 petitions for the adoption of children. Ten percent of these petitions, or 257, were for the adoption of children who had been placed by licensed child-placed agencies. The State Welfare Board studied 2,301 petitions and made recommendations to the Circuit Courts in relation to whether the adoption seemed to be in the best interest of the children.

The study of adoption petitions had added many safeguards both to children and to adoptive parents.

The State Welfare Board, in the spring of 1946, appointed an Adoption Study Committee to study the present Adoption Law and its administration and to recommend to the Board any changes which might strengthen the law and which should be called to the attention of the Legislature. This committee has met on two occasions and will complete its study in October, 1946.

The Unmarried Mother and Her Child

The State Welfare Board gave services to 217 unmarried mothers and their infants. This included talking with girls who were confused and in need of help in planning for themselves and their babies. Frequently it involved helping the girl find a place to live or arranging for her care in a maternity home.

State funds have been used to assist girls under twenty-one years of age for a temporary period in meeting their maintenance costs. In most localities there continue to be almost no resources for medical and hospital care for girls who cannot pay for it themselves. Financial need often necessitates hasty decisions regarding future plans for the infants and much of the traffic in babies is the result of the need of the expectant mother for adequate funds for her care. District Boards have helped girls utilize all available local resources.

Services to unmarried mothers need to be strengthened and broadened since it is clear that if the child born out of wedlock is to have opportunity for normal growth and development, his needs as well as those of his mother must be met.

Florida's Children Need Expanded Social Service

Although many dependent children in Florida have benefited from services during the past year, there are still social services which are not available and the needs of large groups of children continue to be unmet. During the past year the State Welfare Board's main objective was to develop certain basic services and to see that a few specific needs were met throughout the State. Emphasis has been placed upon the need not to duplicate any of the services already available in a county. The State Welfare Board has also hoped to secure factual information concerning other types of services which are not available to children in every county of the State and to determine the extent of responsibility for children which should be assumed by the State and District Welfare Boards. There continue to be no State funds with which to provide care for children who cannot live with their own parents and who need foster home care for more than a temporary period of time.

The State has a great deal at stake in seeing that the needs of its children are met. Not all of those needs are understood or known as yet and despite the progress which has been made during the past year, much remains to be done if Florida is to guarantee to its children the maximum of opportunity and an assurance that their special needs will be met.

IV—SPECIAL SERVICES

War-Related Services

Many of the war-related services of the State Welfare Board have been decreased or discontinued altogether in the year following the close of the war. In September, 1945, the Women's Army Corps closed its recruitment program and no longer needed the services of the agency in selecting recruits. The number of dependency investigations made for the Selective Service Boards for men requesting discharge from the Army has decreased steadily as a result of the demobilization of the armed forces. Only 96 such studies were made during the year. A similar decrease was noted in the number of requests received from Selective Service Boards for the investigation of dependency claims of men wanting to be deferred from military service. Investigations were made of 171 claims for deferment. With these reports the Selective Service Boards were able to make decisions on hardship cases. The most important service rendered the Selective Service Boards by the agency has been in relation to the medical survey program whereby medical and social information on inductees was furnished to examining psychiatrists to help them in determining the registrants' fitness for military service. Prior to the close of the war the agency was receiving approximately 300 such referrals each month from Selective Service Boards but during the past year the total number of studies completed amounted to 1,676. The decline in these activities was most noticeable in the last six months' period due to the uncertain status of the Selective Service Act. With the recent action of Congress in extending the Selective Service Act until March, 1947, the agency will continue its screening program of registrants, although the number of referrals will not be as large as heretofore.

Federal Assistance Programs

The termination of hostilities brought about many changes in the status of enemy aliens in this country who had been restricted by the government or relocated in other areas. On June 30, 1946 the Enemy Alien assistance program was discontinued as most of the aliens who had needed this assistance during the period of readjustment were self-maintaining or had been returned to their native land. In only two enemy alien cases in the State will assistance be needed after this date. Because of their age and physical disabilities, these individuals cannot support themselves but local welfare agencies have assumed responsibility for them.

The Civilian War Assistance program has increased during the past year as prison camps in the war zones have been opened and civilians returned to this country. Financial assistance, medical care and case work services have been given by the State Welfare Board to those returning to Florida. As shipping facilities became available, some of these repatriates were returned through Florida port cities, where the state agency was responsible for meeting them and arranging for their care or transportation to other communities throughout the nation. All costs of care and service given by the State Welfare Board to repatriated civilians have been borne by the Federal Government.

Services to State Agencies and Institutions

For a number of years the State Welfare Board has cooperated with other state agencies and institutions by furnishing them with social and medical information on certain individuals under their care who need the help of a case work agency. The extent to which the agency could accept these additional responsibilities has been determined by the availability of staff and the current status of the public assistance programs. An increase can be expected in the number of services the agency can give to state institutions now that the war-related services are gradually being completed. In addition to the Florida State Hospital and the Crippled Children's Commission, the State Welfare Board has entered into agreements with the two state Industrial Schools and the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the State Department of Education. Plans are being developed for an extension of such services to the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Florida Farm Colony, as both of these agencies have recognized the need for service and have requested the State Welfare Board to assume responsibility for providing it.

Inquiries, Complaints and Requests for Information or Service

The State Welfare Board maintains a reciprocal agreement with other public and private welfare agencies throughout the nation by making social investigations and giving any service or supervision that is necessary to the best interests of their clients. During the past year, July, 1945-June, 1946, the state office received 2,140 requests for service from other social agencies. Many of these requested investigations to determine the continued eligibility for public assistance of their recipients who were visiting or had moved into the state permanently. Other inquiries requested the assistance of the agency in planning for the placement or supervision of children in homes of relatives or adoptive homes. About one third of the total number of out-of-town inquiries, or approximately 60 each month, were concerned with the verification of residence and authorization to return persons to Florida who had come to the attention of social agencies in other states.

The State Welfare Board maintains in the state office a channel through which complaints from citizens throughout the state may be handled. In determining the eligibility of thousands of persons who apply for assistance each year the agency frequently receives expressions of dissatisfaction from some who are denied assistance or do not receive adequate grants. A total of 922 was received during the year. Many of these complaints came from individuals who needed assistance but did not qualify for Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind or Aid to Dependent Children, therefore, their applications were denied as the agency has no funds for general relief. With the steady rise in living costs, recipients of public assistance are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain themselves on their present allowances. The letters of complaint over inadequate assistance grants tell their own tragic story, particularly when the agency cannot give the increases that are needed in many instances because of inadequate funds or the limitations imposed by maximum grants. The hardships

created by the exhaustion of funds for Aid to Dependent Children are reflected in the number of letters from mothers whose children cannot receive the aid they need. Individuals who complain of these situations are given an explanation from the state office and are referred to the proper district office for any follow-up service or adjustment in grant that is possible.

The agency has a responsibility not only for handling case situations at the request of other social agencies and answering letters of complaint about the State Welfare Board but also has responsibility for replying to hundreds of letters each month requesting information or service. Last year 2,214 letters were received from individuals seeking information about proper procedures for applying for the assistance or other needed services. If the agency could extend the service needed the inquiries were acknowledged and referred to the proper district office, but if the service was not available, an interpretation of agency limitation was given to explain the lack of facilities in the state to meet their particular needs. An analysis of these letters of request for services which are not available through any agency reveals many of the unmet social needs of Florida and should point the way for more constructive social planning in the post-war era.

V—PERSONNEL

Personnel shortages have handicapped the agency in the services rendered to the people of the State. Throughout the period of the war there was excessive personnel turnover, and the cessation of hostilities has had little effect during the past year upon the personnel situation. Instead of growing better, it is growing worse steadily as the cost of living mounts and workers turn to more remunerative jobs.

Throughout the past fiscal year there has been a monthly average of 122 vacancies despite the fact that there has been constant activity on the part of the merit system office and state and district staffs in efforts to recruit qualified staff.

It is well known that personnel turnover is a tremendously expensive process in terms of lost efficiency. It is especially so in an agency employing social workers because of the complexity and importance of the duties which they must perform. Even experienced supervisory staff cannot operate at its usual competency if a disproportionate amount of time is spent in training new staff members, as has been the situation here. It is obvious, when the personnel statistics are reviewed, that time was inevitably lost. Although there were altogether only approximately 600 employees during the year at any one time, there were 375 resignations and 368 appointments.

One of the most serious handicaps to the agency has been the stringent \$250.00 salary limitation imposed by the 1937 legislature. While the 1945 legislature provided that six employees could receive a higher salary than \$250.00, a maximum was still imposed, and the limitation for all other positions has prevented the development of an orderly and fair compensation plan. Staff members in key administrative and supervisory positions who must have considerable graduate

professional training and years of experience are offered less salary than waitresses and curb-girls are being offered in the daily want-ad sections. Yet, the citizens of the State have a right to expect only the best possible service from its largest state-wide social agency, charged with administering vast sums of money as well as the more important duty of rendering other services to persons in need of them. A salary limitation imposed almost ten years ago, in a different economic situation, is not only extremely restrictive in its effect upon the operations of the agency, but is out-of-date and inapplicable to conditions today.

Although the State Welfare Board's economical district plan of operation provides for only six field representatives, which is one of the smallest field staffs of any state department of public welfare in the country, at any one time there has been no more than four positions filled. During the past year there were only three, and sometimes only two. Unless the salary limitation is removed, it will be virtually impossible to improve the situation. Qualified district directors and unit supervisors are almost equally difficult to recruit under present conditions, and there has been an alarming shortage of visitors, child welfare workers and stenographers. The legal salary maximum has forced all salaries down, and affects most drastically the ranges of salaries for the various classes of positions. The limited expectancy of salary increases after long periods of satisfactory performance, contributes to the abnormally large rate of separations, as employees are forced by rising prices to accept higher salaries offered by other employers.

If the agency is to continue to fulfill adequately its functions, it must be free to develop a well-equipped stable staff, for the administration of any service or business is only as good as the people who administer it.

VI—SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

For the past four years there has been growing in the state a strong ally of the State Welfare Board in the developing organization officially known as the Florida Council for the Blind. The two agencies find a legal basis for cooperative planning at the administrative level in that one member of the Council's governing board must be chosen from the membership of the State Welfare Board.

Through the facilities of the Council, the State Welfare Board is able to secure specialized services for visually-handicapped persons, such as medical care for prevention of blindness or restoration of sight, social adjustment and home instruction in many fields, vocational counselling, training and placement in employment. Due to limitations of staff the Council has not yet been able to cope with its ever-increasing case load, but expansion of the staff during the past year is calculated to speed service to more clients.

During the year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, the Council received 673 new cases from all sources, bringing the total registration to 2,597. Of the new cases 71 per cent were referrals from district welfare boards, including many that were referred at the request of the

Council and who were not public assistance recipients. Children's cases represent 19 per cent of the total. Average monthly registration for the year was 56, but the average monthly intake for the last six months was 77, indicating a considerable increase in demand for Council assistance.

Since October 1, 1945, the Council has been served as executive director by M. Robert Barnett, former publicity director for Stetson University, newspaper man and former employment supervisor for the Council. W. J. Gardiner of Daytona Beach is the dual board member, and other Council members are W. Keith Phillips, Miami, chairman; Calvin Todd, Pensacola, vice-chairman; E. B. Brant, St. Petersburg, secretary; and D. R. Matthews, Gainesville.

In structure, the Council is divided into three major divisions, the Division of Prevention of Blindness, the Division of Medical and Social Services and the Division of Rehabilitation Services. State offices of all divisions are at Tampa.

An area office at Daytona Beach for northeast Florida was started the past spring, and plans for a second area office at Miami for south Florida were underway at the end of the year.

VII—COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

In compliance with the Legislative mandate to "receive and distribute all commodities donated by the United States or any agency thereof," the State Welfare Board, through its Commodity Distribution Division, during the fiscal year handled commodities furnished free by the Federal Government in the amount of 1,751,501 pounds of a wholesale value of \$79,894.75. These were shared by public schools, State institutions and charitable institutions.

Since these commodities were of perishable nature and could not be moved quickly through normal channels because of transportation blocks, or other cause, their consumption represented almost a clear saving, as the expense of distribution was small and they might otherwise have gone to waste.

The wholesale value to and number of benefiting participants follows:

Wholesale Value to Participants:

Schools	\$57,430.60
Charitable Institutions	3,054.65
State Institutions	19,409.50

Number Participants:

Schools	826
Children	150,904
Charitable Institutions	33
Inmates	2,074
State Institutions	6
Inmates	7,091

Commodities distributed to the public schools were in addition to and separate from Federal cash participation in the School Lunch Program, authorized by Congress for the purpose of stabilizing higher nutritional standards among school children, and administered by the State Department of Education.

Although the amount and value of commodities received was less than for the previous fiscal year, there is every evidence that the volume will be greatly increased the year ahead. Commitments already authorized but not included in this report are in excess of receipts for the past six months. The pick-up in quantity may be attributed to increased acreage, bumper crops and hampered distribution.

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946

R E C E I P T S *			
Fund Balance, July 1, 1945—State OAA and AB.....	\$	30,825.47	
Received against State funds appropriated OAA and AB...		8,786,737.64	8,817,563.11
Fund Balance, July 1, 1945—State ADC.....	\$	289,097.96	
Received against State funds appropriated for ADC.....		1,106,534.14	1,395,632.10
Fund Balance, July 1, 1945, State ADC Special Services...			23,841.43
TOTAL STATE FUNDS.....			\$ 10,237,036.64
82 Fund Balance, July 1, 1945, Federal OAA.....	\$	26,273.47	
Federal Grants for OAA.....		7,942,746.95	\$ 7,969,020.42
Fund Balance, July 1, 1945, Federal AB.....	\$	13,320.84	
Federal Grants for AB.....		440,769.85	454,090.69
Fund Balance, July 1, 1945, Federal ADC.....	\$	12,085.72	
Federal Grants for ADC.....		1,346,673.64	1,358,759.36
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS.....			9,781,870.47
Miscellaneous Funds Received:			
Contributions to Commodity Program.....	\$	7,800.00	
Reimbursement for WAC Program.....		12.50	
Reimbursement for Medical Survey.....		5,458.72	13,271.22
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR PERIOD.....			\$ 20,032,178.33

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946—(Continued)

DISBURSEMENTS

For Old Age Assistance.....		\$ 15,389,145.00	
Less: Cancellations.....	\$ 105,738.50		
Refunds.....	1,050.00	106,788.50	
Net OAA Payments.....		\$ 15,282,356.50	
From State OAA Funds.....			\$ 7,641,178.25
From Federal OAA Funds.....			7,641,178.25
For Aid to Blind.....		857,880.50	
Less: Cancellations.....	\$ 4,525.00		
Refunds.....	10.00	4,535.00	
Net AB Payments.....		\$ 853,345.50	
From State AB Funds.....			\$ 426,672.75
From Federal AB Funds.....			426,672.75
For Aid to Dependent Children.....		2,543,366.50	
Less: Cancellations.....	\$ 4,351.50		
Refunds.....	158.50	4,510.00	
Net ADC Payments.....		\$ 2,538,856.50	
From State ADC Funds.....			\$ 1,269,428.25
From Federal ADC Funds.....			1,269,428.25
For ADC Special Services.....		13,953.53	
From State ADC Special Services Funds.....			13,953.53
TOTAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.....			\$ 18,688,512.03

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946—(Continued)

For Administrative Expenditures:

From State Funds:

For Old Age Assistance.....	\$	402,373.51	
For Aid to the Blind.....		26,661.47	
For Aid to Dependent Children.....		111,522.62	
For All Other Services.....		152,747.36	\$ 693,304.96

From Federal Funds:

For Old Age Assistance.....	\$	381,410.77	
For Aid to the Blind.....		26,661.48	
For Aid to Dependent Children.....		111,522.62	
For All Other Services.....		3,666.18	523,261.05

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.....

1,216,566.01

25 TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD.....

\$ 19,905,078.04

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS.....

\$ 127,100.29

PROOF OF EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS

Fund Balance, June 30, 1946:

State OAA and AB.....	\$	44,293.63	
State ADC.....		125,027.21	
State ADC Special Services.....		9,887.90	
Federal OAA.....	CR	33,152.10	
Federal AB.....		2,443.92	
Federal ADC.....	CR	21,014.87	

Total Fund Balances.....

\$ 127,485.69

Supply Inventory, July 1, 1945.....

\$ 1,567.50

Supply Inventory, June 30, 1946.....

1,182.10

Less: Supplies Used from Inventory.....

\$ 385.40

TOTAL.....

\$ 127,100.29

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946—(Continued)

* Receipts show only the amounts transferred from General Revenue to meet budgeted expenditures during the fiscal year. State funds appropriated, including revenue produced by racing taxes were:

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE AND AID TO THE BLIND

Chapter 409.22—1941 OAA and AB.....	\$ 3,400,000.00
Chapter 22816—1945 OAA.....	4,600,000.00
Chapters 22588, 22589 and 22817—1945 (Racing) Revenue produced in excess of Chapter 22816 for OAA.....	3,864,323.88
Racing Revenue Balance June 30, 1944....	106,903.61
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDING INCOME FROM RACING.....	\$ 11,971,227.49
Less: Transfers to Operating A/C 1945-46 (Receipts).....	8,786,737.64
Available and Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1946-47 for OAA.....	<u>\$ 3,184,489.85</u>

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Chapter 409.22—1941 ADC.....	\$ 400,000.00
Chapter 22815—1945.....	825,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADC.....	\$ 1,225,000.00
Less Transfers to Operating A/C 1945-46 (Receipts).....	1,106,534.14
Available and Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1946-47 for ADC.....	<u>\$ 118,465.86</u>

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946

(State Total)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	Old Age Assistance	AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		Aid to the Blind
		Families	Children	
REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE				
No. applications made.....	2,037	252	528	41
FORMAL APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Pending (July 1, 1945).....	1,861	987	2,751	126
Received (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946).....	12,126	3,698	9,694	567
Total during period.....	13,987	4,685	12,445	693
Total disposed of.....	11,271	2,579	6,951	493
Approved for payment.....	9,480	2,024	5,349	317
Denied or withdrawn.....	1,791	555	1,602	176
Pending (June 30, 1946).....	2,716	2,106	5,494	200
CASES APPROVED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Cases eligible (July 1, 1945)....	41,616	5,619	13,827	2,303
Cases approved for payment (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946)	9,480	2,024	5,349	317
Total Cases assisted (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946).....	51,096	7,643	19,176	2,620
Cases closed (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946).....	4,562	1,017	2,893	216
Cases eligible (June 30, 1945)...	46,534	6,626	16,283	2,404
Received assistance (June, 1946).....	45,902*	6,609*	16,244*	2,387*
Received no assistance (June, 1946).....	632	17	39	17
Approved in June for July payment.....	601	11	29	11
Suspended.....	31	6	10	6

* Cases receiving assistance are gross.

REVIEW OF ELIGIBLE CASES

	Old age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Total
Total Reviews Completed (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946)	39,587	9,461	2,369	51,417

SERVICES TO CHILDREN

July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES

Total number requests for service received (July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946).....	3,259
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NATURE OF REQUESTS RECEIVED

Behavior difficulties.....	93
Mental difficulties.....	34
Physical difficulties.....	130
Services to unmarried mother.....	215
Placement services.....	606
Day care services.....	68
Protective services.....	198
Supervisory services.....	48
Adoption services.....	1,266
General.....	601

SERVICES GIVEN

	FAMILIES	CHILDREN
Cases under care (July 1, 1945).....	936	1,344
Services initiated (July 1945—June, 1946).....	2,904	4,337
Received service (July, 1945—June, 1946).....	3,840	5,681
Services completed (July, 1945—June, 1946).....	2,729	4,070
Cases under care (June 30, 1946).....	1,111	1,611

OTHER ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946

Services to Individuals—

Receiving Service (July 1, 1945).....	482
Services initiated (July, 1945—June, 1946).....	1,693
Received service (July, 1945—June, 1946).....	2,175
Services completed (July, 1945—June, 1946).....	1,632
Cases under care (June 30, 1946).....	543

Intake Services.....	17,872
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Services to—

Mental hospitals.....	53
Penal institutions.....	37
Children's institutions.....	28
Juvenile courts.....	84
Courts on adult cases.....	78
County and city welfare departments.....	1,956
Crippled children's commission.....	55
States—Reciprocal.....	4,575
Selective Service investigations—	
Deferments.....	171
Discharges.....	96
Medical survey completed.....	1,676
W.A.C. investigations completed.....	5
Interpretation activities.....	2,885
Others.....	581

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
showing amount of
payments and number
of recipients, by
Districts
Counties
Categories

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SHOWING AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS BY COUNTIES

July, 1945—June, 1946

(Cases shown are those receiving assistance as of June, 1946. Assistance shown is the total amount received for the period July, 1945—June, 1946.)

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	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		AID TO THE BLIND		AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		TOTAL All Assistance Payments
	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	
DISTRICT No. 1—							
Bay	615	\$ 188,934.00	29	\$ 9,743.50	106	\$ 41,280.00	\$ 239,957.50
Escambia	1,502	448,209.50	75	22,882.50	319	117,834.00	588,926.00
Holmes	563	164,143.00	43	12,018.50	135	47,192.00	223,353.50
Okaloosa	618	206,881.00	24	8,161.00	150	50,458.00	265,500.00
Santa Rosa	704	221,808.50	53	19,498.00	148	57,338.00	298,644.50
Walton	691	213,683.00	36	12,039.50	150	57,053.50	282,776.00
Washington	594	183,554.50	44	16,147.00	176	65,591.50	265,293.00
TOTAL	5,287	\$1,627,213.50	304	\$ 100,490.00	1,184	\$ 436,747.00	\$2,164,450.50
DISTRICT No. 2—							
Calhoun	280	\$ 93,049.50	20	\$ 7,064.00	58	\$ 22,193.50	\$ 122,307.00
Franklin	169	53,054.00	10	3,069.50	20	6,121.00	62,244.50
Gadsden	847	243,087.50	38	11,547.00	47	17,112.00	271,746.50
Gulf	138	44,336.00	9	2,900.00	24	8,561.00	55,797.00
Jackson	1,579	445,820.50	53	15,552.00	179	71,780.50	533,153.00
Jefferson	651	172,866.50	24	7,396.50	23	8,937.00	189,200.00
Leon	1,165	333,788.50	50	16,635.50	88	38,042.50	388,466.50
Liberty	164	59,241.00	8	2,826.50	15	5,734.00	67,801.50
Wakulla	228	77,827.50	12	4,393.00	36	13,475.50	95,696.00
TOTAL	5,221	\$1,523,071.00	224	\$ 71,384.00	490	\$ 191,957.00	\$1,786,412.00

DISTRICT No. 3—

Columbia.....	690	\$ 226,851.00	22	\$ 8,426.00	110	\$ 40,263.00	\$ 275,540.00
Dixie.....	154	50,970.50	14	5,324.50	64	21,378.00	77,673.00
Gilchrist.....	118	36,497.00	6	1,720.00	36	16,040.00	54,257.00
Hamilton.....	371	109,010.00	15	5,183.00	49	21,424.50	135,617.50
Lafayette.....	168	55,838.50	6	2,279.50	35	13,733.00	71,851.00
Levy.....	570	178,650.00	23	8,608.00	106	36,430.00	223,688.00
Madison.....	700	239,623.00	23	8,031.00	107	41,350.00	289,004.00
Suwannee.....	733	226,470.00	35	11,691.50	110	41,620.00	279,781.50
Taylor.....	404	134,353.50	18	7,344.50	99	41,101.00	182,799.00

TOTAL.....	3,908	\$1,258,263.50	162	\$ 58,608.00	716	\$ 273,339.50	\$1,590,211.00
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DISTRICT No. 4—

Citrus.....	243	\$ 78,235.50	16	\$ 5,540.50	34	\$ 9,034.50	\$ 92,810.50
Hernando.....	224	75,007.50	8	2,743.50	15	4,496.50	82,247.50
Pasco.....	440	143,140.00	20	7,703.50	27	12,091.50	162,935.00
Pinellas.....	1,955	694,883.50	70	24,390.50	161	65,886.50	785,160.50

TOTAL.....	2,862	\$ 991,266.50	114	\$ 40,378.00	237	\$ 91,509.00	\$1,123,153.50
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DISTRICT No. 5—

Alachua.....	1,468	\$ 484,462.50	94	\$ 31,383.50	285	\$ 113,931.00	\$ 629,777.00
Baker.....	231	83,335.50	16	5,386.00	79	31,673.50	120,395.00
Bradford.....	327	106,504.50	13	4,221.50	59	21,154.50	131,880.50
Clay.....	236	79,419.00	5	1,936.00	42	14,820.50	96,175.50
Flagler.....	89	31,267.50	3	979.00	6	1,710.00	33,956.50
Nassau.....	373	123,775.00	14	5,039.00	74	28,647.50	157,461.50
Putnam.....	783	279,877.50	63	21,724.50	86	34,499.00	336,101.00
St. Johns.....	670	233,499.00	26	9,640.50	52	22,689.00	265,828.50
Union.....	217	71,607.00	5	1,946.00	33	12,853.00	86,406.00

TOTAL.....	4,394	\$1,493,747.50	239	\$ 82,256.00	716	\$ 281,978.00	\$1,857,981.50
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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SHOWING AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS BY COUNTIES

July, 1945—June, 1946 (Continued)

(Cases shown are those receiving assistance as of June 1946. Assistance shown is the total amount for period July 1945 June 1946)

	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		AID TO THE BLIND		AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		TOTAL All Assistance Payments
	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments*	
DISTRICT No. 6— Duval.....	3,725	\$1,268,076.50	227	\$ 84,119.50	459	\$ 171,661.50	\$1,523,857.50
DISTRICT No. 7— Hillsborough.....	3,260	\$1,046,097.50	174	\$ 60,841.50	365	\$ 142,478.50	\$1,249,417.50
DISTRICT No. 8— Charlotte.....	164	\$ 56,644.00	4	\$ 1,470.00	17	\$ 5,578.00	\$ 63,692.00
Collier.....	61	21,458.50	3	1,068.00	9	4,009.00	26,535.50
DeSoto.....	262	83,032.50	7	2,972.50	33	12,319.00	98,324.00
Glades.....	67	26,704.50	3	872.00	12	3,923.00	31,499.50
Hardee.....	358	132,230.00	13	5,276.50	61	24,539.50	162,046.00
Hendry.....	118	40,388.50	4	1,638.00	18	7,095.50	49,122.00
Highlands.....	244	79,416.00	14	4,837.00	37	12,006.50	96,259.50
Lee.....	414	145,191.50	21	7,565.50	41	17,081.50	169,838.50
Manatee.....	587	200,033.50	25	7,136.00	44	15,917.00	223,086.50
Sarasota.....	252	79,579.50	9	3,264.50	19	6,672.00	89,516.00
TOTAL.....	2,527	\$ 864,678.50	103	\$ 36,100.00	291	\$ 109,141.00	\$1,009,919.50
DISTRICT No. 9— Dade.....	2,853	\$1,088,704.50	124	\$ 49,336.50	200	\$ 91,234.00	\$1,229,275.00

DISTRICT No. 10—

Broward.....	450	\$ 150,113.50	37	\$ 13,730.50	45	\$ 19,173.50	\$ 183,017.50
Indian River.....	160	51,753.00	17	6,211.00	27	13,980.50	71,944.50
Martin.....	109	34,954.50	5	1,601.50	9	2,818.50	39,374.50
Monroe.....	319	114,711.00	67	28,681.00	53	20,832.00	164,224.00
Okeechobee.....	106	38,571.00	19	6,943.50	13	6,810.00	52,324.50
Palm Beach.....	887	315,361.00	59	21,588.00	136	54,069.00	391,018.00
St. Lucie.....	173	59,582.00	11	4,236.00	40	17,975.50	81,793.50

TOTAL.....	2,204	\$ 765,046.00	215	\$ 82,991.50	323	\$ 135,659.00	\$ 983,696.50
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DISTRICT No. 11—

Lake.....	726	\$ 257,116.50	48	\$ 16,465.00	103	\$ 43,073.00	\$ 316,654.50
Marion.....	1,498	491,886.00	73	24,943.00	303	123,273.00	640,102.00
Polk.....	2,363	860,658.00	125	49,882.50	396	165,355.00	1,075,895.50
Sumter.....	465	173,078.00	26	9,419.00	95	35,702.00	218,199.00

TOTAL.....	5,052	\$1,782,738.50	272	\$ 100,709.50	897	\$ 367,403.00	\$2,250,851.00
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DISTRICT No. 12—

Brevard.....	465	\$ 159,565.00	16	\$ 5,553.50	74	\$ 28,047.00	\$ 193,165.50
Orange.....	1,591	577,748.00	74	29,687.50	353	124,317.00	731,752.50
Osceola.....	437	166,490.00	26	9,690.50	54	16,819.00	192,999.50
Seminole.....	630	213,075.50	24	7,738.00	65	20,700.00	241,513.50
Volusia.....	1,486	528,407.50	89	35,917.50	185	58,679.00	623,004.00

TOTAL.....	4,609	\$1,645,286.00	229	\$ 88,587.00	731	\$ 248,562.00	\$1,982,435.00
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STATE TOTAL.....	45,902	\$15,354,189.50*	2,387	\$ 855,801.50*	6,609	\$2,541,669.50*	\$18,751,660.50*
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* Assistance payments shown on this table are gross and represent obligations incurred by the Agency at the time payrolls were written. For net total amounts see table showing analysis of receipts and disbursements.

**REPORT OF THE
TWELVE
FLORIDA WELFARE
DISTRICTS**

July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

(As of June 30, 1946)

District 1.	Mrs. Anna Hollingsworth.....	DeFuniak Springs
District 2.	Miss Sada Bostick.....	Quincy
District 3.	Miss Edna Oxford.....	Live Oak
District 4.	Mrs. Nenabelle G. Dame.....	Clearwater
District 5.	Miss Estelle Long.....	Green Cove Springs
District 6.	Mrs. Agnes D. Warn.....	Jacksonville
District 7.	Mrs. Furma DeWitt.....	Tampa
District 8.	Mrs. Mina E. Taylor (acting).....	Fort Myers
District 9.	Mrs. Dorothy Myers.....	Miami
District 10.	Mrs. Alice Mather.....	West Palm Beach
District 11.	Miss Emma Maurer (acting).....	Leesburg
District 12.	Mrs. Margaret Lawrence.....	Orlando

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

(As of June 30, 1946)

- District 1. Mr. A. G. Campbell, Jr., DeFuniak Springs, Chairman; Mr. J. A. Jacobi, Molino; Mr. J. D. Carroll, Pensacola; Mrs. W. S. Rosasco, Jr., Pensacola; Mr. W. T. Jones, Milton; Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, Valparaiso; Mrs. A. L. McDuffie, Chipley; Dr. R. D. Daffin, St. Andrew.
- District 2. Rev. Tenney I. Deane, Quincy, Chairman; Mrs. Eleanor Floyd, Apalachicola, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. W. N. Faircloth, Quincy; Mr. R. B. Wells, Blountstown; Rev. M. A. DuRant, Marianna; Mr. Douglas Williams, Graceville; Miss Sallie Puleston, Monticello; Mrs. O. O. Mickler, Tallahassee; Mr. C. Edgerton Patterson, Tallahassee; Mr. Robert E. Bellows, Port St. Joe.
- District 3. Mr. B. W. Helvenston, Jr., Live Oak, Chairman; Mr. S. B. Hardee, Trenton, Vice-Chairman; Mr. W. R. Pratt, Cross City; Mr. Thomas J. Thomas, White Springs; Mrs. Maude Adamson, Mayo; Mr. J. P. Kimble, Bronson; Mrs. Van H. Priest, Madison; Mr. John Rowland, Perry.
- District 4. Mr. Frank J. Booth, Clearwater, Chairman; Mr. Jasper C. Carter, Dade City, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Niel W. Upham, St. Petersburg; Dr. Grace Whitford Parr, Ozona; Mrs. A. B. Endsley, Brooksville; Mr. Henry D. Bassett, Inverness.
- District 5. Mr. Ira Thomas, Green Cove Springs, Chairman; Mrs. Jean L. B. Burt, Palatka, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. J. W. McCollum, Gainesville; Mr. Milton Baxley, Gainesville; Mrs. William Knabb, Macclenny; Mr. L. A. Rennolds, Starke; Mrs. Nell L. Allen, Bunnell; Mrs. Adele S. Fishler, Fernandina; Mr. Paul Burns, St. Augustine; Mrs. R. F. Rivers, Lake Butler.
- District 6. Mr. George L. Rosborough, Jacksonville, Chairman; Mr. Lucien Boggs, Jacksonville, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Francis B. Child-

- ress, Jacksonville; Mrs. Halle Cohen, Jacksonville; Mrs. M. H. Ellis, Jacksonville; Mr. George M. Tanner, Baldwin; Dr. O. E. Harrell, Jacksonville; Mr. George Mueller, Jacksonville.
- District 7. Mr. Gettis B. Henderson, Tampa, Chairman; Mr. L. B. Poston, Tampa, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Glenn Massey, Tampa; Mrs. R. A. Marsicano, Tampa; Mr. I. C. Spoto, Tampa; Rev. A. R. Larrick, Plant City.
- District 8. Mr. C. Parke Anderson, Avon Park, Chairman; Mr. A. B. Shogren, Sarasota, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. May D. Durrance, Punta Gorda; Mrs. T. C. Barfield, Collier City; Mr. Howard W. Roberts, Arcadia; Mr. Lloyd M. Lilly, Moore Haven; Mrs. Ralph G. Lott, Wauchula; Mrs. J. A. McGehee, Clewiston; Judge W. H. Tucker, Bradenton; Mr. Sam W. Johnston, Fort Myers.
- District 9. Miss Marie Anderson, Miami, Chairman; Mr. A. L. Reynolds, Miami, Vice-Chairman; Mr. C. Clyde Atkins, Miami; Mrs. J. R. Brooks, Homestead; Mr. Troy C. Davis, Miami; Mrs. S. S. McCahill, Miami; Mrs. Stanley C. Myers, Miami; Mr. Denis V. Renuart, Miami.
- District 10. Dr. Carl N. Herman, West Palm Beach, Chairman; Mr. Joe Hill, West Palm Beach, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Grady H. Brantley, Lake Worth; Mr. J. B. Evans, Delray Beach; Mrs. R. L. Murray, Belle Glade; Mrs. S. B. Taylor, Vero Beach; Mr. E. H. Hunt, Okeechobee; Mr. B. L. Bryant, Fort Pierce; Mr. H. B. Kraft, Stuart; Rev. M. J. Pilkenton, Fort Lauderdale; Rev. James H. MacConnell, Key West.
- District 11. Mrs. J. M. Douglas, Weirsdale, Chairman; Mr. Nye E. Jordan, Bartow, Vice-Chairman; Mr. L. C. Sinclair, Winter Haven; Mr. J. Boyd McLean, Lakeland; Mr. E. N. Lightfoot, Lakeland; Mr. Cecil Theus, Leesburg; Mr. Merrill M. Shaw, Ocala; Mrs. A. B. Dean, Eustis; Mrs. Elmer Boring, Wildwood.
- District 12. Mr. W. F. Cappleman, Winter Garden, Chairman; Mr. George I. Fullerton, New Smyrna Beach, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Mary G. Holler, Sanford; Mrs. P. K. Weaver, Kissimmee; Mrs. Ruth Maguire, Orlando; Mr. James F. MacMillan, Cocoa; Mr. Eldridge Hart, Winter Park; Mrs. L. W. Summerlin, Daytona Beach; Mr. John A. Holder, DeLand.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY DISTRICTS*

July, 1945—June, 1946

DISTRICT I

MONTH	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Total
July, 1945.....	\$123,546.50	\$ 31,047.00	\$ 7,828.50	\$162,422.00
August.....	125,082.00	32,407.50	8,019.00	165,508.50
September.....	126,390.00	33,597.50	8,043.00	168,030.50
October.....	128,134.50	34,520.50	8,112.00	170,767.00
November.....	130,323.50	36,035.00	8,099.50	174,458.00
December.....	132,939.50	36,684.00	8,137.00	177,760.50
January, 1946.....	135,259.00	36,973.50	8,252.00	180,484.50
February.....	137,100.50	37,828.00	8,371.50	183,300.00
March.....	141,562.50	38,544.50	8,602.00	188,709.00
April.....	145,206.00	39,390.50	8,792.50	193,389.00
May.....	149,364.50	39,688.00	9,002.00	198,054.50
June.....	152,305.00	40,031.00	9,231.00	201,567.00
TOTAL.....	\$1,627,213.50	\$436,747.00	\$100,490.00	\$2,164,450.50

DISTRICT II

July, 1945.....	\$116,903.50	\$ 14,303.50	\$ 5,566.50	\$136,773.50
August.....	118,102.50	14,797.00	5,566.00	138,465.50
September.....	119,306.00	15,194.50	5,543.50	140,044.00
October.....	120,135.00	15,867.50	5,802.00	141,804.50
November.....	121,975.50	16,003.00	5,942.50	143,921.00
December.....	124,123.50	16,115.50	5,959.50	146,198.50
January, 1946.....	126,744.50	16,259.00	5,980.00	148,983.50
February.....	127,991.50	16,311.50	5,974.00	150,277.00
March.....	130,690.50	16,487.00	6,115.50	153,293.00
April.....	135,104.50	16,680.00	6,163.00	157,947.50
May.....	139,317.00	16,946.00	6,290.50	162,553.50
June.....	142,677.00	16,992.50	6,481.00	166,150.50
TOTAL.....	\$1,523,071.00	\$191,957.00	\$ 71,384.00	\$1,786,412.00

DISTRICT III

July, 1945.....	\$ 96,748.50	\$ 21,327.50	\$ 4,739.00	\$122,815.00
August.....	98,225.00	21,803.00	4,882.00	124,910.00
September.....	99,780.00	22,324.50	4,872.50	126,977.00
October.....	102,012.00	22,620.50	4,883.00	129,515.50
November.....	102,719.00	22,740.00	4,862.50	130,321.50
December.....	103,965.00	22,844.50	4,874.00	131,683.50
January, 1946.....	105,134.50	23,092.00	4,873.00	133,099.50
February.....	106,367.00	23,147.50	4,906.50	134,421.00
March.....	107,929.50	23,174.00	4,869.50	135,973.00
April.....	109,715.00	23,358.50	4,858.00	137,931.50
May.....	111,917.50	23,430.00	4,961.50	140,309.00
June.....	113,750.50	23,477.50	5,026.50	142,254.40
TOTAL.....	\$1,258,263.50	\$273,339.50	\$ 58,608.00	\$1,590,211.00

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY DISTRICTS

July, 1945—June, 1946

DISTRICT IV

MONTH	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Total
July, 1945.....	\$ 78,429.00	\$ 6,769.00	\$ 3,028.00	\$ 88,226.00
August.....	79,505.50	7,000.50	3,102.00	89,608.00
September.....	80,071.00	7,028.50	3,255.00	90,534.50
October.....	80,536.00	7,297.00	3,213.50	91,046.50
November.....	80,350.00	7,473.50	3,264.00	91,087.50
December.....	81,000.50	7,715.50	3,353.50	92,069.50
January, 1946.....	82,042.50	7,742.50	3,394.50	93,179.50
February.....	83,059.50	7,938.50	3,386.00	94,384.00
March.....	84,673.50	8,085.00	3,518.00	96,276.50
April.....	85,811.50	8,077.50	3,569.50	97,458.50
May.....	87,208.00	8,115.50	3,643.50	98,967.00
June.....	88,579.50	8,086.00	3,650.50	100,316.00
TOTAL.....	\$991,266.50	\$ 91,509.00	\$ 40,378.00	\$1,123,153.50

DISTRICT V

July, 1945.....	\$115,895.00	\$ 21,041.50	\$ 6,410.50	\$143,347.00
August.....	116,757.00	21,558.50	6,466.00	144,781.50
September.....	118,097.50	22,417.50	6,575.00	147,090.00
October.....	118,997.00	22,899.00	6,727.50	148,623.50
November.....	120,284.50	23,311.00	6,782.50	150,378.00
December.....	121,806.00	23,669.50	6,692.50	152,168.00
January, 1946.....	123,687.50	24,112.50	6,802.50	154,602.50
February.....	125,539.00	24,283.50	6,842.50	156,665.00
March.....	128,921.50	24,652.00	7,038.00	160,611.50
April.....	131,872.00	24,659.50	7,196.00	163,727.50
May.....	134,811.50	24,593.00	7,248.00	166,652.50
June.....	137,079.00	24,780.50	7,475.00	169,334.50
TOTAL.....	\$1,493,747.50	\$281,978.00	\$ 82,256.00	\$1,857,981.50

DISTRICT VI

July, 1945.....	\$ 98,442.00	\$ 11,456.50	\$ 6,895.50	\$116,794.00
August.....	99,358.00	11,996.00	6,920.50	118,274.50
September.....	101,096.50	12,359.00	6,921.50	120,377.00
October.....	102,456.50	13,059.00	6,943.00	122,458.50
November.....	103,156.00	13,621.50	6,907.50	123,685.00
December.....	103,737.50	14,055.50	6,899.50	124,692.50
January, 1946.....	105,377.50	14,808.50	6,810.50	126,996.50
February.....	106,500.50	15,673.50	6,951.50	129,125.50
March.....	108,130.50	15,954.00	7,070.50	131,155.00
April.....	110,231.00	16,194.50	7,126.00	133,551.50
May.....	113,022.50	16,139.50	7,233.50	136,395.50
June.....	116,568.00	16,344.00	7,440.00	140,352.00
TOTAL.....	\$1,268,076.50	\$171,661.50	\$ 84,119.50	\$1,523,857.50

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY DISTRICTS

July, 1945—June, 1946

DISTRICT VII

MONTH	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Total
July, 1945.....	\$ 82,433.00	\$ 10,902.50	\$ 4,927.00	\$ 98,262.50
August.....	82,959.50	11,267.50	4,982.50	99,209.50
September.....	83,177.00	11,440.50	5,017.50	99,635.00
October.....	83,670.50	11,760.00	5,068.00	100,498.50
November.....	84,880.50	11,954.00	5,021.50	101,856.00
December.....	85,671.00	12,037.50	5,045.50	102,754.00
January, 1946.....	86,308.50	11,806.00	5,007.00	103,121.50
February.....	87,714.00	12,055.50	4,997.00	104,766.50
March.....	89,017.50	12,119.00	5,037.50	106,174.00
April.....	90,698.50	12,311.00	5,081.50	108,091.00
May.....	93,640.00	12,291.50	5,263.50	111,195.00
June.....	95,927.50	12,533.50	5,393.00	113,854.00
TOTAL.....	\$1,046,097.50	\$142,478.50	\$ 60,841.50	\$1,249,417.50

DISTRICT VIII

July, 1945.....	\$ 66,386.50	\$ 7,969.00	\$ 2,859.00	\$ 77,214.50
August.....	66,866.00	8,098.00	2,856.50	77,820.50
September.....	67,515.50	8,400.50	2,877.50	78,793.50
October.....	68,540.00	8,778.50	2,913.00	80,231.50
November.....	70,177.00	9,036.00	2,946.50	82,159.50
December.....	71,070.00	9,086.50	2,969.00	83,125.50
January.....	71,604.00	9,250.50	3,019.00	83,873.50
February, 1946.....	73,499.00	9,513.50	3,041.50	86,054.00
March.....	74,663.00	9,460.00	3,017.50	87,140.50
April.....	76,266.00	9,622.50	3,052.00	88,940.50
May.....	78,466.00	9,891.50	3,263.00	91,620.50
June.....	79,625.50	10,034.50	3,285.50	92,945.50
TOTAL.....	\$864,678.50	\$109,141.00	\$ 36,100.00	\$1,009,919.50

DISTRICT IX

July, 1945.....	\$ 88,579.00	\$ 7,328.00	\$ 3,967.50	\$ 99,874.50
August.....	88,350.50	7,518.00	4,006.00	99,874.50
September.....	88,616.50	7,661.50	3,990.50	100,268.50
October.....	88,964.00	7,833.50	3,924.00	100,721.50
November.....	90,036.50	7,961.00	4,001.50	101,999.00
December.....	90,606.00	7,963.00	4,105.50	102,674.50
January.....	90,753.00	7,839.50	4,185.00	102,777.50
February, 1946.....	91,285.50	7,622.50	4,302.00	103,210.00
March.....	91,497.50	7,471.00	4,251.00	103,219.50
April.....	92,402.50	7,487.50	4,188.50	104,078.50
May.....	93,158.50	7,310.50	4,212.50	104,681.50
June.....	94,455.00	7,238.00	4,202.50	105,895.50
TOTAL.....	\$1,088,704.50	\$ 91,234.00	\$ 49,336.50	\$1,229,275.00

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY DISTRICTS

July, 1945—June, 1946

DISTRICT X

MONTH	Od Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Total
July, 1945.....	\$ 60,989.50	\$ 10,630.00	\$ 7,131.00	\$ 78,750.50
August.....	61,016.50	10,805.50	7,157.00	78,979.00
September.....	61,950.50	10,903.00	7,087.50	79,941.00
October.....	61,970.00	11,330.50	7,048.50	80,349.00
November.....	62,091.00	11,444.50	6,864.50	80,400.00
December.....	62,680.50	11,528.50	6,856.00	81,065.00
January, 1946.....	63,069.00	11,227.50	6,828.50	81,125.00
February.....	64,015.50	11,440.50	6,772.00	82,228.00
March.....	64,887.00	11,484.50	6,809.00	83,180.50
April.....	66,683.50	11,526.50	6,779.50	84,989.50
May.....	67,520.00	11,519.50	6,807.50	85,847.00
June.....	68,173.00	11,818.50	6,850.50	86,842.00
TOTAL.....	\$765,046.00	\$135,659.00	\$ 82,991.50	\$983,696.50

DISTRICT XI

July, 1945.....	\$135,866.50	\$ 28,674.50	\$ 7,887.00	\$172,428.00
August.....	137,573.50	29,158.00	7,942.50	174,674.00
September.....	140,780.50	30,119.50	8,071.00	178,971.00
October.....	142,728.00	31,186.00	8,199.50	182,113.50
November.....	145,915.00	31,884.00	8,327.50	186,126.50
December.....	148,385.00	31,687.50	8,444.50	188,517.00
January, 1946.....	149,240.00	31,378.50	8,474.00	189,092.50
February.....	151,464.50	30,946.50	8,579.00	190,990.00
March.....	154,244.00	30,906.00	8,596.50	193,746.50
April.....	156,540.00	30,827.00	8,524.50	195,891.50
May.....	158,654.00	30,373.00	8,742.00	197,769.00
June.....	161,347.50	30,262.50	8,921.50	200,531.50
TOTAL.....	\$1,782,738.50	\$367,403.00	\$100,709.50	\$2,250,851.00

DISTRICT XII

July, 1945.....	\$124,294.50	\$ 15,588.00	\$ 6,931.00	\$146,831.50
August.....	125,847.50	16,146.50	7,010.50	149,004.50
September.....	127,062.50	16,983.00	7,132.00	151,177.50
October.....	129,792.50	18,217.00	7,175.00	155,184.50
November.....	132,644.50	19,787.50	7,127.00	159,559.00
December.....	135,432.00	21,173.00	7,355.00	163,960.00
January, 1946.....	136,795.50	21,904.00	7,380.50	166,080.00
February.....	140,831.50	23,381.00	7,549.50	171,762.00
March.....	143,706.00	23,888.00	7,590.50	175,184.50
April.....	147,224.50	23,823.50	7,700.00	178,748.00
May.....	149,767.50	23,722.00	7,744.50	181,234.00
June.....	151,887.50	23,948.50	7,891.50	183,727.50
TOTAL.....	\$1,645,286.00	\$248,562.00	\$ 88,587.00	\$1,982,435.00

* Assistance payments shown on this table are gross and represent obligations incurred by the Agency at the time payrolls were written. For net total amounts see table showing analysis of receipts and disbursements.